The shifting component 1 ~~is designed~~, having in addition to a [[to]] locking element (not shown in detail)[[,]] which similarly to synchronizations known per se of stepped transmissions, is designed in the sense that the positive [[fit]] engagement of the form-locking element 3 cannot be produced prior to achieving the synchronous state of the shifting component 1 or of the form-locking element 3.

[055] Fig. 5 shows a switching diagram of a device for the control of the shifting component 1 having an actuation system 8 for actuation of the shifting component with which a controlled transition can be carried out between the positive fit of the form-locking element 3 and the frictional fit of the frictionally engaged element 2 during a powershift cycle. The function block 6 symbolically represents device here, preferably a hydraulic system of a stepped automatic transmission with a hydraulic pump, originating from which an operating energy can be applied to the shifting component 1 or to the frictionally engaged element 2 and to the form-locking element 3.

[057] The function block 7 is designed with a mathematical logic which, upon actuation of the frictionally engaged element 2, alternatively triggers an opening (disengagement) or a closing of (engagement) the form-locking element. This means that the actuation of the frictionally engaged element 2 between the moments t_0 and t_3 in the second function block 7, designed here as flip-flop shift (toggle), combined with the mathematical logic of the function block 7 produces a closing of (engagement) the form-locking element 3 at the moment t_3. The repeated actuation or pressurization of the frictionally engaged element 2 with the retaining pressure p_h results in the opening (disengagement) of the form-locking element 3 at moment t_4.